a first terminus;

a second terminus;

an opening at each terminus; and

a primary lumen providing fluid communication between the openings at the first and second termini,

wherein at least one of the first and second termini is sized to be inserted into an opening in a vessel of a patient, and the stent is comprised of a material that is resorbable by the patient in about a few minutes up to about 90 days and that is selected from the group consisting of: frozen physiologic saline; polyethylene glycol chemically conjugated to a naturally occurring compound; and a conjugate of collagen and a synthetic hydrophilic polymer.

28. The stent of claim 1, wherein the material is polyethylene glycol chemically conjugated to a naturally occurring compound.

33. The stent of claim 28, wherein the naturally occurring compound is a polysaccharide.

35. The stent of claim 28, wherein the naturally occurring compound is a glycosaminoglycan or a proteoglycan.

36. The stent of claim 28, wherein the polyethylene glycol has a molecular weight of about 100 to about 20,000 daltons.

38. The stent of claim 1, wherein the material is a conjugate of collagen and a synthetic hydrophilic polymer.

94. A sutureless method of anastomosis comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a stent comprising a first terminus, a second terminus, a third terminus, and an opening at each terminus that fluidly communicate with each other through the interior of the stent, wherein the stent is comprised of a non-polyglycolic acid material that is resorbable by a patient in up to about 90 days;

(b) inserting the first and second termini of the stent though an aperture into a cavity of a physiologically functioning vessel of a patient, and the third terminus of the stent into a bypass conduit, such that an interface is formed between the vessel and the bypass conduit about the aperture; and

(c) applying a tissue sealant at the interface to attach the conduit to the vessel.

96. A sutureless method of anastomosis comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a stent comprising a first terminus, a second terminus, a third terminus, and an opening at each terminus that fluidly communicate with each other through the interior of the stent, wherein the stent is comprised of material that is resorbable by a patient in up to about 90 days;

(b) inserting the first and second termini of the stent though an aperture into a cavity of a physiologically functioning vessel of a patient, and the third terminus of the stent into a bypass conduit, such that an interface is formed between the vessel and the bypass conduit about the aperture; and

(c) applying a tissue sealant at the interface to attach the conduit to the vessel such that the interface exhibits a tensile strength of at least about 1.3N/cm^2.